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(54) **Method for removing metal contaminants from solution using mercapto-functional silica xerogels**

(57) A method is disclosed herein for removing metal contaminants from solution using mercapto-functional silica xerogels. These mercapto-functional silica xerogels have a surface area greater than 400 m²/g, an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm and a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g. They are particularly useful for removing Group VIII metals of the Periodic Table of Elements, such as platinum, from solutions comprising polyorganosiloxane fluids and resins.

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Description

[0001] The present invention is a method for removing metal contaminants from solution using mercapto-functional silica xerogels. These mercapto-functional silica xerogels have a surface area greater than 365 m²/g, an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm and a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g. They are particularly useful for removing Group VIII metals, such as platinum, from solutions comprising polyorganosiloxane fluids and resins.

[0002] U.S. Patent 3,122,520 teaches a method for making hydrophobic silica xerogels useful as fillers in silicone rubbers. Said method comprises heating a silica hydrosol under strong acid conditions to form a hydrophilic silica hydrogel. The resulting hydrogel is then contacted with a silane or siloxane treating agent to make a hydrophobic silica hydrogel. The hydrophobic silica hydrogel is reported therein to have a surface area in the dry state of from 100 to 650 m²/g as determined by the BET method.

[0003] U.S. Patent 5,750,610 extends the above teachings to a method for making mercapto-functional silica xerogels under acidic conditions.

[0004] U.S. Patent 5,708,069 provides a method for making mercapto-functional silica xerogels under neutral conditions. This method is particularly useful for making mercapto-functional silica xerogels useful in the claimed method for removing metal contaminants.

[0005] Science, Vol. 276, p. 923-925, 9 May 1997, describe treating the surface of a mesoporous silica material with tris (methoxy) mercaptopropylsilane. These researchers report the treated silica is useful to remove heavy metals such as mercury, lead and silver from aqueous and organic solutions.

[0006] Howard et al., Analyst, Vol. 112, p. 159-162, Oct. 1987, report a silica gel surface modified with (3-mercaptopropyl) trimethoxysilane useful in selectively removing arsenite from aqueous solution. They, however, provide no physical description of the silica gel employed.

[0007] Volkan et al., Analyst, Vol. 112, p. 1409-1412, Oct. 1987, show the surface modification of a silica gel with (3-mercaptopropyl) trimethoxysilane. The resulting silica gel is described as "Kieselgel 60, 230-400 mesh," with no further description as to manufacturer or physical characteristics. That modified silica gel is suggested to remove cadmium, copper, lead and zinc from aqueous solution.

[0008] Filho et al., Separation Science and Technology, Vol. 32, No. 15, p. 2535-2545, 1997, introduce a silica gel surface modified with 2-mercaptopimidazole having a surface area of 365 m²/g and an average pore diameter of 6 nm. This surface modified silica is especially useful for removing mercury from aqueous solutions.

[0009] The present invention is a method for removing metal contaminants from solution. Our method comprises contacting a solution comprising a metal contaminate with a mercapto-functional silica xerogel having a surface area greater than 400 m²/g, an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm and a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g.

[0010] The present invention is a method for removing metal contaminants from solution, where the liquid phase of the solution can be either aqueous or organic. When the liquid phase is organic, it may be a polar or non-polar organic liquid including aromatic hydrocarbons, such as toluene or xylene; alcohols such as methanol and isopropanol; and ethers such as diethylether and methylethylether. The liquid phase is, for example, either an organosilane or a polyorganosiloxane. The present method is particularly useful for removing metal contaminants from polyorganosiloxane compositions, such as polyorganosiloxane fluids and resins and for removal of metal contaminants from aqueous and organic waste streams resulting from the production of organosilanes or polyorganosiloxanes.

[0011] The contacting of the present method is conducted as a batch, semi-batch or continuous process. The method may be conducted, for example, in a standard batch type reactor, in a continuous stirred-tank reactor or in a fixed-bed reactor, all of standard design and known in the art for effecting contact of solids and liquids.

[0012] The length of time required for contact of the solution comprising the metal contaminate with the mercapto-functional silica xerogel is generally from a few minutes to several days, depending upon the contact conditions, characteristics of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel, the metals or metals to be removed and the desired level of reduction in the metal content of the solution.

[0013] The pH of the solution comprising the metal contaminate is not critical to the present method; however, it is preferable that the pH be greater than 3.5 and more preferably at least pH 4. The optimal pH will depend upon such factors as the mercapto-functional silica xerogel and the metal to be removed.

[0014] The solution comprising the metal contaminate normally comprises one or more metals. As used herein, "metal" is intended to comprise both metals and metalloids. The metal contaminate may be selected, for example, from the group consisting of Mg, Ca, V, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni, Rh, Pt, Cu, Ag and Sn. The present method is especially useful for removing metal contaminants from solution where the metal contaminate is a Group VIII or Group Ib metal of the Periodic Table of Elements. In a preferred method, the metal contaminate is a Group VIII metal. The present method is particularly useful for removing platinum metal from polyorganosiloxane fluids and resins or from waste streams resulting from the production of organosilanes and polyorganosiloxanes.

[0015] The concentration of metal contaminants in the solution is not critical and ranges from 100,000 parts per million (ppm) of total metals to less than 1 ppm per individual metal. Normally, it is preferred that the concentration of metal

contaminates in the solution be 10 to 1000 ppm per each metal present and that the total concentration of metals not exceed 100,000 ppm.

[0016] The mercapto-functional silica xerogels useful in the present method are those which during their preparation sustain some collapse of their porous structure during the preparation process. These mercapto-functional silica xerogels have a surface area greater than 400 m²/g, where the surface area is determined in the dry state by the BET method as described by Brunauer, Emmett and Teller, Jour. Am. Chem. Soc., 60, 309, 1938. Preferred is when the mercapto-functional silica xerogel has a surface area within the range of 400 m²/g to 1000 m²/g. Most preferred is a surface area within a range of 400 m²/g to 850 m²/g. The mercapto-functional silica xerogel of this invention must also have an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm (nanometers), preferably within a range of 6 to 20 nm, as measured in the dry state. The mercapto-functional silica xerogel must further have a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g and preferably a pore volume within a range of 2 cm³ to 3 cm³/g.

[0017] The method of making our mercapto-functional silica xerogels for the present invention is that generally described by U.S. Patents 5,750,610 and 5,708,069. A preferred method of making these xerogels is that taught in U.S. Patent 5,708,069, where the mercapto-functional silica xerogel is made under neutral conditions.

[0018] The mercapto-functional silica xerogel is made, for example, by (A) adjusting the pH of a silica hydrosol comprising 0.02 to 0.5 g of SiO₂ per milliliter with a base to within a range of pH 3 to pH 7 at a temperature within a range of 10 to 250°C. to facilitate formation of a silica hydrogel; and (B) mixing said silica hydrogel with (1) a catalytic amount of a strong acid and (2) a mercapto-functional silane, described by formula R¹_aH_bSiX_{4-a-b}, where each R¹ is an independently selected mercapto-functional organic group, each X is independently selected from halogen atom or alkoxy radicals comprising 1 to 12 carbon atoms, a=1, 2 or 3; b=0 or 1 and a+b=1, 2 or 3; to form a mercapto-functional silica hydrogel; (C) contacting the mercapto-functional silica hydrogel with a sufficient quantity of a water-immiscible organic solvent to convert said mercapto-functional silica hydrogel to a mercapto-functional silica organogel; and (D) removing the water-immiscible organic solvent from the mercapto-functional silica organogel to form a mercapto-functional silica xerogel.

[0019] In step (A), the time required for the silica hydrosol to convert to the corresponding silica hydrogel varies with the temperature and pH. Usually, the higher the temperature and the greater the pH; the shorter the time which is needed. Step (A) must be continued until the silica hydrogel acquires a structure, such that after being converted to the mercapto-functional silica xerogel, the xerogel has the required physical properties of a surface area greater than 400 m²/g, an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm and a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g in the dry state. To determine the proper contact conditions during conduct of step (A) of our method, it is necessary to proceed with steps (B) through (D), and then to measure the physical properties of the resulting product in the dry state. If the surface area, average pore diameter or pore volume is smaller than the required lower limits, then the conditions for making the silica hydrogel in step (A) of our method were too severe. An example of suitable conditions for making a useful mercapto-functional silica xerogel is more completely provided in the examples herein.

[0020] The mercapto-functional silane added as component (B) (2) in our method is, for example, selected from the group consisting of mercaptomethylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-mercaptopropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-mercaptopropyltriethoxysilane and 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane. Preferred is when the mercapto-functional silane does not have nitrogen atoms in the molecule.

Example 1

[0021] Preparation of mercapto-functional silica xerogel. A silica hydrosol was prepared by adding 400 ml of PQN Clear Sodium Silicate™ (PQ Corporation, Valley Forge, PA) diluted with 960 ml of deionized water, 144 ml of concentrated HCl and 496 ml of deionized water to a 5 L flask. The silica hydrosol was adjusted to pH 4 by use of a dilute solution of PQN Clear Sodium Silicate™ (PQ Corporation) in deionized water. A silica hydrogel was quickly formed after stirring. The silica hydrogel was aged at pH 4 by heating to 100°C. and then immediately cooling to room temperature. A mercapto-functional silica xerogel was prepared by adding to the above silica hydrogel 733 ml of isopropanol, 200 ml of concentrated HCl and 140 ml of mercaptopropylmethyldimethoxysilane. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and then heated to 50°C. for 40 minutes. Next, 1.1 L of toluene was added to effect separation of the treated silica hydrogel from the aqueous phase. The aqueous phase was drained off and the toluene phase was heated to reflux to remove residual water. An additional 50 ml of deionized water was added and the resulting mixture was again heated to reflux to remove the water. Then, 1 liter of toluene was added and the resulting mixture filtered to recover a treated silica hydrogel. The filter cake was washed with 1 liter of toluene, slurried in toluene and then washed with another 1 liter of toluene. The resulting filter cake was placed in a glass pan and dried over night in a hood at room temperature, followed by 18 hours of drying at 120°C. Total yield of mercapto-functional silica xerogel was 240.6 grams.

[0022] The mercapto-functional silica xerogel was determined to have a BET surface area of 731 m²/g; a porosity of 2 cm³/g; and an average pore diameter of 7.5 nm, as determined by nitrogen adsorption isotherm technique with BJH analysis.

Example 2

[0023] The effectiveness of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel prepared in Example 1 to remove metals from an aqueous solution was next evaluated. An aqueous solution comprising 20 volume percent of HCl and the metals listed in Table 1, with each metal being present at 100 ppm (parts per million) was prepared. Ten milliliters of this aqueous solution was thereafter added to each of 2 tubes containing 0.12 g of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel prepared in Example 1. The resulting suspension was mixed on an inversion mixer for 1 day and then allowed to set at room temperature for 1 week. The suspension was subsequently centrifuged to separate the mercapto-functional silica xerogel from the aqueous phase and the aqueous phase was analyzed by inductive coupled plasma (ICP) analysis for metals. For reference purposes, the aqueous solution comprising the metals was analyzed by ICP in triplicate prior to treatment with the mercapto-functional silica xerogel. The percent reduction (% Red.) in metals concentration by treatment with the mercapto-functional silica xerogel is reported in Table 1. In the cases of an increase in metal concentration, we believe this to be a result of metal contaminants in the xerogel.

Table 1

Metal	% Red.	Metal	% Red.	Metal	% Red.	Metal	% Red.
Ag	30	Cr	30	Mn	*	Ti	*
Al	31	Cu	29	Ni	35	V	34
B	*	Fe	25	P	*	Zn	28
Ca	31	K	*	Si	*	Na	*
Co	30	Mg	40	Sn	19		

* indicates increase in metal over that found in untreated solution.

Example 3

[0024] The ability of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel prepared in Example 1 to remove metals from an aqueous solution at pH 4 was next evaluated. Duplicate ten milliliter samples of an aqueous solution comprising Ag, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, V and Zn at a concentration each of 50 ppm was contacted with 0.12 g samples of the xerogel of Example 1. The pH of the aqueous solution was adjusted to pH 4 by addition of 5 volume percent of HNO₃. The contact was effected by placing the samples on an inversion mixer for 1 day. The samples were then centrifuged to separate the mercapto-functional silica xerogel from the aqueous phase. The resulting aqueous phase was analyzed by ICP for metals content. The Ag concentration was reduced from 50 ppm to a concentration less than 0.5 ppm and the Cu concentration was reduced from 50 ppm to an average concentration of 9 ppm. The concentrations of the other metals present in the aqueous solution were not reduced.

Example 4

[0025] The ability of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel prepared in Example 1 to remove platinum from an aqueous solution was next evaluated. Duplicate 10 milliliter samples of an aqueous solution comprising 100 ppm of Pt was contacted with 0.12 g samples of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel of Example 1. The pH of the aqueous solution was adjusted to pH 4 by the addition of 5 volume percent of HNO₃. The contact was effected by placing the samples on an inversion mixer for 1 day and then storing the samples for 1 week at room temperature. The samples were subsequently centrifuged to separate the mercapto-functional silica xerogel from the aqueous phase. The resulting aqueous phase was analyzed by ICP for Pt content. The Pt concentration in the aqueous phase was below the 1 ppm detection limit of the ICP analysis method.

Example 5

[0026] The ability of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel prepared in Example 1 to remove platinum from a siloxane resin was next evaluated. 34 g of a siloxane resin containing a complex of platinum with divinyltetramethyldisiloxane (Pt concentration 207 ppm) was first added to 40 ml of toluene and then added to 1 g of the mercapto-functional silica xerogel.

gel of Example 1. The resulting suspension was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours and then filtered to separate the mercapto-functional silica xerogel from the organic phase comprising the siloxane resin and toluene. The toluene was evaporated from the siloxane resin and the liquid siloxane resin was analyzed by ICP for Pt. The Pt concentration of the siloxane resin was reduced below the 1 ppm detection limit of the ICP method.

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Claims

1. A method for removing metal contaminants from solution comprising contacting a solution comprising a metal contaminant with a mercapto-functional silica xerogel having a surface area greater than 400 m²/g, an average pore diameter of at least 6 nm and a pore volume of at least 2 cm³/g.
2. A method according to claim 1 where the metal contaminant is Group VIII or Group Ib metals of the Periodic Table of Elements.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, where the solution comprises a liquid phase comprising an organosilane or a polyorganosiloxane.
4. A method according to any of claims 1 to 3, where the solution has a pH of at least pH 4.
5. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, where the mercapto-functional silica xerogel comprises mercapto-functional silyl groups selected from mercaptomethylmethylethoxysilyl, 3-mercaptopropylmethylmethoxysilyl, 3-mercaptopropyldiethoxysilyl and 3-mercaptopropyldimethoxysilyl.
6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 5, for removing platinum metal from polyorganosiloxane fluids and resins or from waste streams resulting from the production of organosilanes and polyorganosiloxanes.

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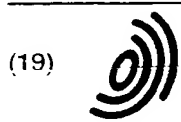
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.7)
A	FR 2 140 062 A (GENERAL ELECTRIC) 12 January 1973 (1973-01-12) * claims 1-28 *		C02F1/54 B01J13/00
X	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 7845, 27 December 1977 (1977-12-27) Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A, AN 1978-81730a XP002138535 & SU 585 187 A (VLASOVA NATALYA N) * abstract *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.7)
			C02F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24 May 2000	Examiner Fouquier, J-P
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document</p> <p>T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons &: member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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